

MOSES MECHAM AND ELVIRA DERBY

Leonidas Moses Worthen Mecham was born July 22, 1804, at Canaan, Grafton County, New Hampshire, son of Joshua Mecham and Permella Chapman. He married Elvira Derby on November 28, 1827. She was born in Grafton County to John Derby and Sarah Currier on November 6, 1811.

Shortly after their marriage, Moses and Elvira moved to Mercer, Pennsylvania. Here seven children were born. Then they moved to Kendrick, Iowa, where their child America was born. The glowing reports of the Oregon country started them westward.

In Iowa he engaged in the mercantile business, being very successful and prosperous. During 1838 he learned that his father's family and Joshua had joined the Church. Moses became much worried, for he had seen what bloodthirsty mobs had done where he lived.

He studied hard the LDS belief to see why his people had joined, but it seemed he could not obtain a testimony to the truthfulness of the gospel. One night he startled the members of his family by speaking in tongues. They had never heard such a thing before and supposed that he was delirious. While speaking in tongues he took the old family Bible and read from it, still speaking in tongues. His wife understood and started reading the passages to the family as he turned from one section to another in the Bible, all dealing with the restoration of the gospel. This experience convinced them that the gospel was true and they decided to apply for baptism. They

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Pioneer

traveled to Columbus, Adams County, Illinois, and early in March, 1839, he and members of his family were baptized by Elder James Tomlinson at Nauvoo, Illinois.

After joining the Church, Moses and his family returned to Lee, Iowa. During this period he met persecution along with the rest of the saints, losing his mercantile business and other possessions. Moses, along with his father, Joshua, and his son, Clinton, had the privilege on several occasions to act as a bodyguard for the Prophet Joseph Smith.

On June 29, 1849, Moses was ordained a Seventy by Elder Joseph Young. On December 30, 1845, he and Elvira were sealed to each other, along with other members of their family, in the Nauvoo Temple.

They moved to Van Buren, Iowa, then to Council Bluffs. In 1853, Moses, Elvira and the unmarried children moved to Utah Valley, settling at Lehi, where he had charge of the toll gate at Jordan Narrows for about a year. Their last child was born there.

From Lehi they moved to Provo, where Moses taught school several years. He had his feelings hurt through a misunderstanding with a leader in the Church, which he couldn't bring himself around to forgiving. This caused him to lose the gift he had been blest with from the time of his conversion, that of speaking in tongues. He quit teaching school and moved to the mouth of Provo Canyon as toll keeper. Here he planted an orchard and garden. The young trees just started to bear when a flash flood cut a channel through his little farm and destroyed most of it.

This experience humbled him and gave him the spirit of forgiveness, thus helping him to become happy again. His health was very poor the last years of his life.

A few nights before his death he told his daughter Martha that she could speak in tongues if she desired, which she did immediately, strengthening the testimony of the family.

HARVEY MEEKS



Harvey Meeks, the son of William Meeks and Mary Elizabeth Rhodes, was born April 9, 1838. He came to Utah with his parents in 1852, in Captain Nissonger's Company.

He married Sarah Catherine Dowdle who came to Utah in 1847. To Harvey and Sarah Catherine were born the following children:

Harvey Porter
Jane Catherine
William Hyrum
David Henry
Electa Ann
Mary Elizabeth
John Jerde
George Wylie
Loretta Mae
Thomas Elmer.

The Harvey Meeks' were good parents and true pioneers. Mr. Meeks delighted in well bred horses and always drove a beautiful span of high spirited animals. Mrs. Meeks was clean and orderly.

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*Pioneer
Horseman*

LIVINGSTON AND AMELIA ANN CLEGG MONTGOMERY



Livingston Montgomery was born at Watterside, Delmington Ayrshire, Scotland, on March 28, 1858, son of Robert and Mary Rogers Loury Montgomery. He married Amelia Ann Clegg in the Logan Temple on December 28, 1887. Amelia Ann was born January 19, 1869, at Springville, Utah. She

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HOW

died February 21, 1953. Livingston died January 20, 1932. Their children were: Livingston Clegg, Mary Ann, Francis Clayton, Juventa (Mrs. Charles Hamblin) and Walter.

Livingston was the fifth child in the family. He sailed from Liverpool, England, for New York with his mother, brothers and sisters on the "Tapscoot" on May 14, 1862. Arriving at New York, they left at once by train for the Missouri River, where they joined the Captain Homer Duncan company. The family reached Heber Valley on September 22, 1862. Here they rejoined Robert Montgomery, husband and father of the group.

Livingston shared all the early experiences of pioneer times. He was especially gifted as a mimic, reader and singer. He and William Harvey, also a singer, served as a source of entertainment for most public and social gatherings. "Leave," as he was called, was a talented writer and contributed poems and song lyrics on many festive occasions.

Livingston filled a mission to the Northern States for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was a member of the Wasatch Stake High Council.

Amelia Ann Clegg Montgomery was active in Church and civic organizations. She was the first president of Heber Third Ward Primary and later was president of the Mutual. She was a charter member of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. 432

PIONEERS OF WASATCH COUNTY

Robert Montgomery was the seventh child of Robert Montgomery and Agnes Shepherd. He was born Jan. 7, 1825 in Churchtown, Ireland. At what age he entered the British army is not known but at the age of fifteen years he left the army and went to Scotland. Records show that at the age of 22, Robert Montgomery married Mary Rogers Lowrie of Airshire, Scotland.

During the winter of 1846 Robert and Mary joined the Mormon Church. Robert was called to preside over the Airshire district. To provide for an ever increasing family, Robert worked in the mines in various capacities. Since this work was proving very detrimental to his health he decided to emigrate to Utah, which he did in 1861. Having friends in Wasatch County he went at once to Heber Valley and proceeded to plan for the coming of his family.

While preparing his home in Heber, Robert worked as a pioneer cabinet maker. He made the desk that was used in the old tithing office. Of material things he had on hand, besides his cabin, a large wagon box full of grain, a few potatoes, several sheep skins (to be used as bedding) and a cow.

Robert and his family were reunited on September 22, 1862 only to be permanently separated January 10, 1863 by the death of Robert. He was at this time 38 years and 3 days old. Mary, aged 32 years, was left with 7 children to face the dreary winter and the years ahead.

This was the humble start of the Montgomery family in Wasatch County. Agnes, oldest child of this family became the mother of John M. Turner who in turn became of the founder of *Turner Bldg Supply*

Pioneer
cabinet maker

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ROBERT MONTGOMERY SR.



Robert Montgomery Sr. was born January 7, 1825, in Ireland.

He went to Scotland and married Mary Rogers Lowry on March 1, 1846. She died January 10, 1863, in Heber City.

Mary Rogers Lowry was born in Scotland on April 25, 1830. Seven children were born to them: Agnes, Sarah, Mary, Robert, Livingston, Elizabeth, Christine. Two children by two later marriages were: Josephine Booth and John L. Horrocks.

Robert Montgomery Sr. was the seventh child of Robert Montgomery and Agnes Shepherd. He was born January 7, 1825, in Churchtown, Ireland. At what age he entered the British army is not known, but at the age of 15 years he left the army and went to Scotland. Records show that at the age of 22, Robert Montgomery married Mary Rogers Lowry. Robert was listed as being from Don Donald Parish, Ireland, and Mary gave her home town as Sanquiver Parish, Ayrshire, Scotland. The date was March 1, 1846.

During the winter of 1846, Robert and Mary joined the Mormon Church. Robert was called to preside over the Ayrshire District. To provide for an ever-increasing family, Robert worked in the mines in various capacities. Since this work was proving very

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detrimental to his health, he decided to emigrate to Utah, which he did in 1861.

He crossed the ocean on the ship "Underwriter," with 624 LDS members aboard. Nulo Andrus, Homer Duncan, and C. N. Penrose were in charge of the group. The ship arrived at New York at Castle Gardens on May 22, 1861. June 2, 1861, found him at Florence, Nebraska, and on September 21, 1861, he arrived among friends in Heber City, Utah. There he proceeded to plan for the coming of his family. During the time he was building a home he lived with the following families: Thomas Nicols, James Laird, Thomas Todd, Jesse Bond, David Stevenson and John McKechney. Robert worked as a pioneer cabinet maker. He made the desk that was used in the old tithing office at Heber City.

Mary Rogers Lowry was born at Witlets Toll, Scotland, on April 25, 1830, 19 days after the organization of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mary and her seven children sailed on May 14, 1862, on the "Tapscott" from Liverpool. Francis M. Lyman, John Clark and William Gibson were in charge of the company. They arrived in New York and went by train to the Missouri River, where they joined the Homer Duncan company. This company left Florence, Nebraska, on July 24, 1862, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 22, 1862.

Robert and his family were reunited only to be permanently separated on January 10, 1863, by the death of Robert. He was at this time 38 years and 3 days old. Mary, age 32, was left with seven children to face the dreary winter and years ahead. The family of Robert and Mary Montgomery are: Agnes, Sarah, Mary, Robert, Livingston, Christine, Josephine and John L. This was the humble start of the Montgomery family in Wasatch County. Subsequently Mary remarried. Mary Montgomery died July 2, 1904, at the age of 74 years, at Heber City, Utah.

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John Morton

JOHN MORTON AND
MARGARET CUNNINGHAM
MORTON

John Morton, one of the early settlers of Midway, was born in New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, April 29, 1816. He was reared by friends of his mother's family and through the influence of these good people, he joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Margaret Cunningham became Mrs. John Morton on December 30, 1840. For seventeen years the Mortons lived in Scotland and John worked as a coal miner. Soon after Margaret became converted to the church, the family felt the necessity for closer church association and they, with their children, Allen, Mary and John Jr. crossed the ocean on the vessel Tuscarora. They arrived in Philadelphia on July 3, 1857 and traveled immediately into Maryland where they stayed for a year while John and his eldest son Allen worked in the coal mines.

In 1858, they crossed into Pennsylvania where they lived and worked for five years in preparation for their westward journey.

In 1863, they started for Utah, coming to St. Joseph, Missouri, by railroad and then taking a steamboat up the Missouri River to Florence, where they met an ox team train taking members of the Church to Utah. The family arrived in Utah in September of 1863 and then went to Franklin, Idaho, for three months. They arrived in Provo Valley in December of 1863 and were greeted by Margaret's brother, Robert Cunningham.

Margaret Morton made yeast which she would exchange for flour and sugar and in this way, she provided for her own needs after her husband's death. She never sold yeast on Sunday or Relief Society day and as people would come from all over Midway to get yeast from her, they would comment to each other concerning the spotless home and person of Margaret Morton and upon the pleasure which it gave them to talk with her.

The Morton home was located near the spot where Conrad Gertsch's barn now stands.

JAMES CRAWFORD
MURDOCH
SARAH ELIZABETH GILES
MURDOCH



James Crawford Murdoch, son of John M. and Isabella Crawford Murdoch, was born February 11, 1869, in Heber City, Utah. His boyhood days were spent very much like those of other pioneer children—herding cows, gathering wood, going fishing, and swimming in the swimming holes near his home. As he grew older he played on the Heber City baseball team and also played a bass horn in the city band.

James was called to serve as a missionary in Wisconsin, and after completing his mission he returned and married Sarah E. Giles on November 27, 1901, in the Salt Lake Temple. To them were born eight children: Mrs. Ervin (Althora) Sackett, Mrs. Mont (Laraine) Giles; Merrol Murdoch, who married Mae Johnson; Mrs. William (Ruby) Jaspersen; James Ruelof Murdoch, who married Rhea Stewart; Bard Murdoch, who married Lois Simpson; Grant Murdoch; and Verd Murdoch, who married Margaret Barton.

After his marriage, James served on a second mission, to Arizona, and it was while he was on this mission that his first child was born. After returning from the mission field he was called to serve as a member of the Wasatch Stake High Council, which position he held 25 years. His occupation was that of a pioneer freighter in the Wasatch and Duchesne County areas. He also was a farmer and stock raiser and worked

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

in the Park City mines. Early in his married life he was stricken with arthritis, from which he suffered greatly and eventually became an invalid.

At the time of death, August 14, 1959, James, or "Uncle Jim," as he was called, was Heber's oldest native resident. He was 90 years of age.

Sarah Elizabeth Giles Murdoch was born in Heber City, Utah, on December 4, 1878, to George M. and Mary Elizabeth Mayo Giles. She spent her childhood days on the James Davis ranch, at what was then called Elkhorn, where her father moved his family when she was eight years of age. Later they returned to Heber and she attended the old Sleepy Hollow School.

Sarah's father hauled freight to Park City for the A. C. Hatch Company. In order to help supplement the family income, she would follow him, driving another team.

She always was an ardent Church worker until her health and age prevented her from serving. She taught in the Primary a number of years, was first counselor in the Stake MIA, was a Relief Society visiting teacher, and also served as assistant secretary in the ward Relief Society.

Besides taking care of her home and family, she was for a number of years a midwife, working with Dr. W. R. Wherrett and Dr. T. A. Dannenberg.

JOHN MURRAY MURDOCH AND HIS WIVES, ANN STEELE AND ISABELLA CROWFORD

John Murray Murdoch was born December 28, 1821, in Gaswater Ayrshire, Scotland, son of James and Mary Murray Murdoch. When he was 10 years old his father lost his life when he entered a gas-filled mine to rescue a fellow worker, thus leaving the mother with seven children to support. At an early age, John went to work as a shepherd boy, roaming the purple heathery hills of his homeland.

He met Ann Steele, a Scotch lassie living at Kirkconnell, a nearby village. A pleasant courtship ensued and they were married February 24, 1848. Shortly after their marriage, James Steele, a brother of



Ann's, came to visit them and told of a new religion he had joined while in England known as The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His testimony impressed them so much that two years later, when the two Mormon missionaries came to their home, they were soon converted and were baptized November 29, 1850. After embracing this strange new religion, their kinfolk and friends turned against them and they longed to emigrate to Zion.

Brigham Young had asked Franklin D. Richards to send two Scotch shepherds to Utah. He contacted John, and shortly after, John, with his wife and two children, set sail on the ship "Kennebec." The ship sailed from Liverpool, England, January 1, 1852. They always felt it was through the hand of Providence that this opportunity to get to Utah came to them.

After a dangerous voyage of nine weeks, they arrived in New Orleans. There they chartered a steamboat up the Mississippi River. A 10-day delay on a sandbar decreased their food rations to a dangerously low level, and their two sweet children, because of undernourishment, were taken very ill and died. A month later this weary, childless couple were blessed with a baby girl. When the baby was but 10 days old they began their trek across the plains.

Many weeks of hardships and trials brought them to the promised valley. They came with the Abraham Smoot company, Brigham Young and others, accompanied by Pitt's Brass Band, gave the weary travelers a hearty welcome. Permission was granted them to stay in the fort until a cabin could be built.

With undaunted faith and courage, this young couple gradually gathered a little around them. After living in Salt Lake Valley for eight years they loaded all their possessions into a wagon pulled by teams and, with their four little daughters, moved to upper Provo Valley, now known as Heber Valley. This was in the spring of 1860. They lived in the fort and their first home was a dugout. That fall, on November 7, another little girl came to bless their home.

It covers a long story to say that they did their part, and did it well in every enterprise in Wasatch County.

On August 8, 1862, John took as his plural wife a beautiful dark-eyed Scotch lass by the name of Isabella Crowford, a native of Blantyre, Scotland. As a young woman, she emigrated to America and worked in the cotton mills at Holyoke, Massachusetts, to get money to come to Utah. She, too, had left her loved ones and her all for the Gospel's sake. She never saw or heard of her family again after being driven from her home when she joined the Church.

Isabella proved to be a kind and faithful wife and was the mother of seven children. Ann was the mother of 15 children, making a family of 22. Fifteen grew to maturity in this valley. One member of this family, James C. Murdoch, who observed his ninetieth birthday February 11, 1959, and his faithful wife, Sarah Giles, are still with us, beloved and respected pioneers of our valley.

John M. Murdoch was the first recorder of Wasatch County. He was second counselor to William Wall, the first presiding Elder of the valley. He was captain in the Blackhawk War, president of the High Priests' Quorum, and in 1899 was ordained a Patriarch of Wasatch Stake. He was noted for his kind, comforting words and actions to those in need. He lived long and well, and at the age of 90 passed away

JOHN M. MURDOCK.

John M. Murdock, the quiet, reserved, unassuming patriarch that we find him at the present time, has taken an important part in subduing the wilderness of this valley.

It was he who cradled the great sheep industry of this county in its infancy and not only was his influence felt here but throughout the state. But his labors and influence were not confined to this one industry by any means. He has been a successful farmer and has contributed liberally to the building up and support of every public enterprise, of any note, that has been started in Heber City.

He was born December 28, 1821, at Grasswater, Antrim, Ayrshire, Scotland, his parents being James and Mary (Murray) Murdock, and he was the fifth child in a family of eight. In early life he was a shepherd boy and watched his flock knitting in hand, as they fed upon the blooming heather on the hills and moors of his native land.

This scene—the blooming heather—in the breeze upon the hills, to his mind, forms the most beautiful picture he has ever seen.

In his early manhood he spent 7 years in the coal mines. It was during this time that he heard and embraced the gospel as revealed by Joseph Smith and taught by his followers, and it was here he secured the call to come to Zion.

It came about in this way: Some immigrants to California had started across the plains with a band of sheep but the ravages of the wolves had reduced the flock to about fifty head, which were sold to President Brigham Young. He had a similar experience with the wolves and sent word to Franklin D. Richards, president of the British mission, to send him two Scotch shepherd boys with their dogs and John M. Murdock was chosen to take the mission.

He quit his work, sold what property he had, purchased two shepherd dogs and started for Utah January 1, 1852, accompanied by his wife and their two little children. As they neared the mouth of the Mississippi river, their vessel struck upon a sand bar. It was nearly two weeks before they were rescued and during that time they and all the other passengers, suffered terribly from hunger and

their little boy died on the river soon after leaving the vessel and the girl contracted an illness from which she never recovered. She died at St. Louis April 24, 1852.

They were seventeen weeks on the plains and arrived in Salt Lake city September 3d. We desire to mention two instances of the trip:

One is the birth of their daughter Mary, who was born at what is now Kansas City, that being the outfitting point for that season. The other was when he was sent back one day's travel to bring on a cow that had broken away from the train and went back to where her calf had died. He found the animal and started on but lost the trail and that night he camped with some Indians, securing the cow in a good corral. In the morning while a short distance away saddling his mule, the cow disappeared and he could find no trace of her. The Indians gave him a biscuit and a cup of coffee and this is all he had to eat during the three days he was away from the train. Luckily for him the captain of the company, A. O. Smoot, was taken sick and as he was the only guide in the train they had to lay over, otherwise our subject could not have overtaken the company. Upon reaching camp he was appointed to wait upon Captain Smoot, which he did, walking by the side of his carriage and attending to his every want. When the Black Hills were reached Mr. Murdock took sick with mountain fever and Captain Smoot affectionately returned the

kindness he had received by carefully nursing him until his recovery.

Upon reaching Salt Lake Captain Smoot introduced him as the Scotch shepherd with his dogs to President Young who received him kindly but told him the sheep were all gone. He, however, gave Mr. Murdock some good advice and, no doubt, helped him secure employment. He did very well during the eight years he lived in Salt Lake and had some property and a little money when he came to Heber in 1860.

He supervised the building of the first school house built here which was constructed of logs and stood in the old fort, near the present residence of John Witt. This building served for schools, meetings, dances and other public gatherings for about five years.

He was the organizer of the Co-op sheep herd which he kept for many years and was always able to pay the owners a good dividend. Besides this he took the sheep when they were in a poor and scabby condition, but in a short time had them in healthy and thriving condition. He was the first to use sheep dip in this country, and it was he who built the first dipping vat and introduced that system of treating scab which has now driven that disease from our state.

Besides now being a patriarch, he is still president of the High Priests' quorum, an office he has held since 1862. He went all through the Johnson army troubles, being captain of fifty men under Major McArthur, also served in the Walker and Blackhawk Indian wars, and shared in the privations of those early days.

During his long residence in this city, he has had a most honorable and successful career. His dealings have been honest and upright, and he is at this time one of the most deservedly popular men in Wasatch county.



JOHN M. MURDOCK.



John M. Murdock
Treasurer

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JOHN M. MURDOCK.

HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____
 Chr. _____ Place _____
 Marr. _____ Place _____
 Died _____ Place _____
 Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER

HUSBAND'S
MOTHERHUSBAND'S
OTHER WIVES

WIFE

Born _____
 Chr. _____
 Died _____
 Bur. _____
 WIFE'S FATHER

WIFE'S OTHER
HUSBANDS

CHILDREN

SEX	M	F	List each child (whether living or Given Names
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ANN STEELE

Not all pioneers of Wasatch were men; not all hardships were faced by men. Women endured by the side of their men. Living amid modern luxuries it is difficult to remember the extreme poverty of possessions that were endured by our founders. Certainly they built for us under most primitive conditions and with crude materials.

Ann Steele was born at Kirkconnel, Dunfriesshire, Scotland, Oct. 27, 1829. At that time Wasatch County was a Spanish possession. In her youth she married John M. Murdoch, and together they and their children began the long trek to Utah, where they arrived in 1852. The trip was a trial of anyone's faith. On the way their two eldest children died and were left by the wayside.

We are told that Ann S. Murdoch ever bore these conditions with dignity and devotion. She became the mother of 15 fine children. That she was an active and energetic worker goes without saying. After several "moves" the family chose to make their home in Heber Valley. For the superior service she rendered we will always cherish her memory.

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JOHN MURRAY MURDOCH
AND HIS WIVES, ANN
STEELE AND ISABELLA
CROWFORD

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Husband

Wife

John M. MURDOCH
Anne STEELE

Ann's, came to visit them and told of a new religion he had joined while in England known as The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His testimony impressed them so much that two years later, when the two Mormon missionaries came to their home, they were soon converted and were baptized November 29, 1850. After embracing this strange new religion, their kinfolk and friends turned against them and they longed to emigrate to Zion.

Brigham Young had asked Franklin D. Richards to send two Scotch shepherds to Utah. He contacted John, and shortly after, John, with his wife and two children, set sail on the ship "Kennebec." The ship sailed from Liverpool, England, January 1, 1852. They always felt it was through the hand of Providence that this opportunity to get to Utah came to them.

After a dangerous voyage of nine weeks, they arrived in New Orleans. There they chartered a steamboat up the Mississippi River. A 10-day delay on a sandbar decreased their food rations to a dangerously low level, and their two sweet children, because of undernourishment, were taken very ill and died. A month later this weary, childless couple were blessed with a baby girl. When the baby was but 10 days old they began their trek across the plains.

Many weeks of hardships and trials brought them to the promised valley. They came with the Abraham Smoot company. Brigham Young and others, accompanied by Pitt's Brass Band, gave the weary travelers a hearty welcome. Permission was granted them to stay in the fort until a cabin could be built.

With undaunted faith and courage, this young couple gradually gathered a little around them. After living in Salt Lake Valley for eight years they loaded all their possessions into a wagon pulled by teams and, with their four little daughters, moved to upper Provo Valley, now known as Heber Valley. This was in the spring of 1860. They lived in the fort and their first home was a dugout. That fall, on November 7, another little girl came to bless their home.

It covers a long story to say that they did their part, and did it well in every enterprise in Wasatch County.

On August 8, 1862, John took as his plural wife a beautiful dark-eyed Scotch lass by the name of Isabella Crowford, a native of Blantyre, Scotland. As a young woman, she emigrated to America and worked in the cotton mills at Holyoke, Massachusetts, to get money to come to Utah. She, too, had left her loved ones and her all for the Gospel's sake. She never saw or heard of her family again after being driven from her home when she joined the Church.

Isabella proved to be a kind and faithful wife and was the mother of seven children. Ann was the mother of 15 children, making a family of 22. Fifteen grew to maturity in this valley. One member of this family, James C. Murdoch, who observed his ninetieth birthday February 11, 1959, and his faithful wife, Sarah Giles, are still with us, beloved and respected pioneers of our valley.

John M. Murdoch was the first recorder of Wasatch County. He was second counselor to William Wall, the first presiding Elder of the valley. He was captain in the Blackhawk War, president of the High Priests' Quorum, and in 1899 was ordained a Patriarch of Wasatch Stake. He was noted for his kind, comforting words and actions to those in need. He lived long and well, and at the age of 90 passed away

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Alva Moroni Murdock was born April 26, 1857, in Carson Valley, Nevada. His parents, Joseph Stacy Murdock and Elizabeth Hunter Murdock, had been sent to Carson Valley on a colonizing mission by Brigham Young in 1856.

In 1857, when the crops were ready to harvest, they were called back to Salt Lake by Brigham Young because of the invasion of Johnston's army, and were told to bring ammunition from California.

Alva's father had to sell his ranch and crops as they stood, ready to harvest, to some Texans on their way to the California goldfields for horses and wagons to make the return journey to Utah.

Ten years of hard pioneering followed for the Murdock family, first in American Fork and later in Heber City, where Alva's father, Joseph Stacy Murdock, was the first bishop and also first representative to the State Legislature from Wasatch County. There always was progress, though. A stone home was built in Heber; children were sent to school, and life became somewhat easier.

✓ Pioneer
cattle man
strawberry

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

However, Joseph Murdock's organizational ability was too valuable to the Church to allow him to enjoy the comparative ease and security of the then well-established Heber City, and once more came the call to assist in colonizing, this time in southern Nevada in what is known as the Muddy Mission. So, in 1867, the Murdock family moved to the south, settling near the town of Moapa on the Muddy River.

The settlers had paid their taxes to Utah and to Arizona, only to find they were in Nevada, where more taxes were demanded. So, after a visit from Brigham Young, whom Alva says he remembers clearly, the project was abandoned for the time being and homes, orchards and 1,000 bushels of wheat were left behind.

The Murdock children were very happy to leave and when the father looked back as they came to a rise in the ground, he could see smoke rising. When asked about it, Alva admitted he had lighted the match, so they could not decide to turn back.

It was the trip to and from the Muddy Mission and the life there that is given credit for one of the outstanding habits of Alva's life. Because of the heat and mosquitoes, most of the travel was accomplished at night. Alva drove a yoke of oxen almost the entire way, although he was just a mere lad.

In 1870, when they reached Provo, the father, knowing that there were many mouths to feed, succeeded in securing the first government contract for carrying mail from Provo, by way of Heber and Kamas to Echo. Here the boys were put to work in relays with horses.

Interest in livestock became the deciding factor in Alva's destiny and was responsible for his entry into the Uintah Basin. He and Jim Clyde undertook to ride herd on a thousand head of cattle belonging to Heber residents, grazing them in the broad expanse of Strawberry Valley, now under the waters of Strawberry Reservoir. This herd was known as the Co-op herd and gave the name to Co-op Creek, which was a favorite camping spot for the herders.

In about 1875, when the feed in Strawberry Valley seemed inadequate for the cattle, the ranchers wanted them to graze. Alva and Jim Clyde decided to investigate

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

the basin, where the season was a little longer, and they rode along the Strawberry River and in Sam's and Slabb Canyons.

Feed in these canyons was then luxuriant, according to Alva, and the men thought that if they just owned these two canyons they would have everything any cattleman might desire. Here was born an ambition which years later was realized. Not content even with this, the two young men went on down into the basin, prospecting the entire region, much of which was held as an Indian reservation.

The final result was the leasing of the entire basin by Alva, Jim Clyde and a third man, Charles Carter, for \$1,000 a year, from the Indian agent, with the stipulation that they confine their herd to cattle, barring horses and sheep which might get mixed with stock belonging to the Indians. The following year their herd increased to 3,000 head of cattle.

When he was just a little over 20, Alva married Josephine Nicol, born January 25, 1859, in Salt Lake City, Utah, daughter of Thomas and Johanna Handberg Nicol.

Alva and his wife were married in Salt Lake City on June 24, 1877, but made their home in Heber, and he recalls he was denied much of the pleasure of the usual young groom starting his home. Just three weeks after his marriage he suddenly was faced with the situation of a man whom he had hired to take care of his cattle in the basin, demanding more money, and rather than pay the increase, Alva took over the horse, saddle and provisions he had provided for the herder and went to the basin himself. Since there was no one to relieve him, he stayed there with the cattle, eventually finding himself snowed in. It was nine months before he was able to return the next spring to his bride.

Time for the next years was divided between the basin and Heber, though Alva kept his family in Heber some time. At Heber his energy took him to such occupations as timbering and saw milling.

In the meantime, Alva was becoming a man of importance in Heber, where he was constantly interested in civic improvement. Among other responsible positions there was that of early school trustee, and his interest in education never diminished. Ven-

tures there included a livery stable business and a stage line to Park City. After the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad built a branch line into Heber in 1899, it broadened the market for livestock and he took a great many selling trips East, besides supplying Park City markets with beef.

His family, too, was increasing. His first daughter, Hannah Elizabeth, was born October 30, 1878, and died a year later. Ida Josephine, now Mrs. Oscar A. Kirkham, was born July 10, 1880, followed by two other daughters, Dora and Vern.

It was in 1885, when Vern was still a little girl, that Alva decided to establish a trading post at Whiterocks and took his wife and three daughters there to live. While he operated the trading post, his wife ran a boarding house for officials of the government agency. This took much of Mrs. Murdock's time and sometimes for the entire day little Vern would be taken over by the Indians.

The keen understanding of the Indians by Joseph Stacy Murdock—his father—seemed to have been passed on to the son Alva, for he stood in good stead both in his trading with the Indians and in his many associations with them. The Indians learned to consider him a friend and adviser, and held him in so much respect that in all the years he has run cattle in the basin it has never been proven that any Indian ever killed or stole a Murdock animal. He spoke and understood their language and they regarded each other as friends.

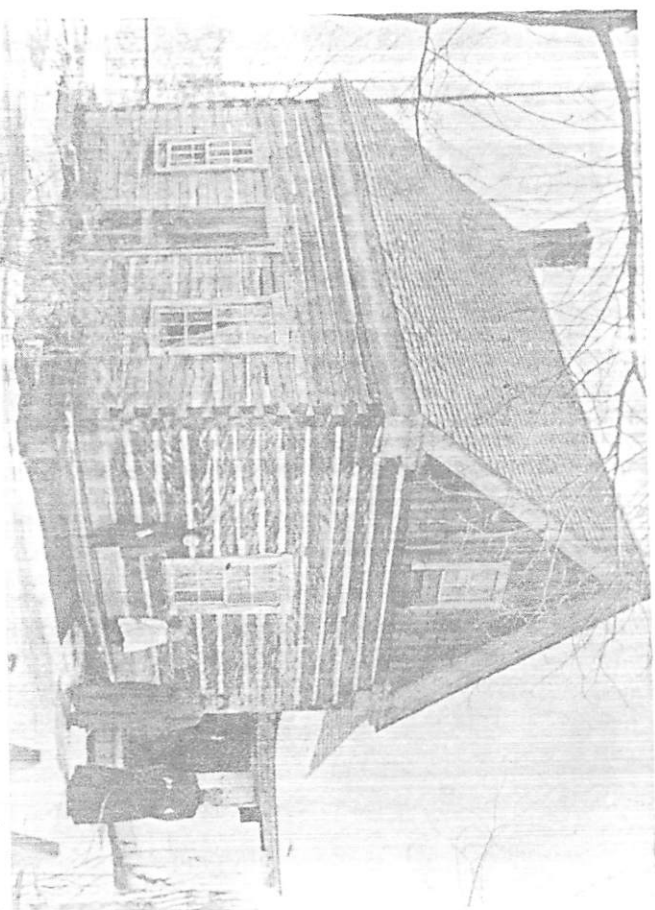
Then came the move to the basin to establish his permanent home when it was thrown open to homesteaders in 1905. By this time he was well known and established, both in Heber and in the basin, among whites and Indians alike. He was a man of resources and accomplishments, able to see and grasp opportunities and with the resourcefulness to carry through his projects.

On the day before opening, Alva, by special permit, was allowed to come in to establish a store and other accommodations to provide for the expected settlers. He brought in two wagons and a big circus tent, which he set up beside an old cabin which he bought from an Indian, Segusie Jack. In the cabin he kept his merchandise

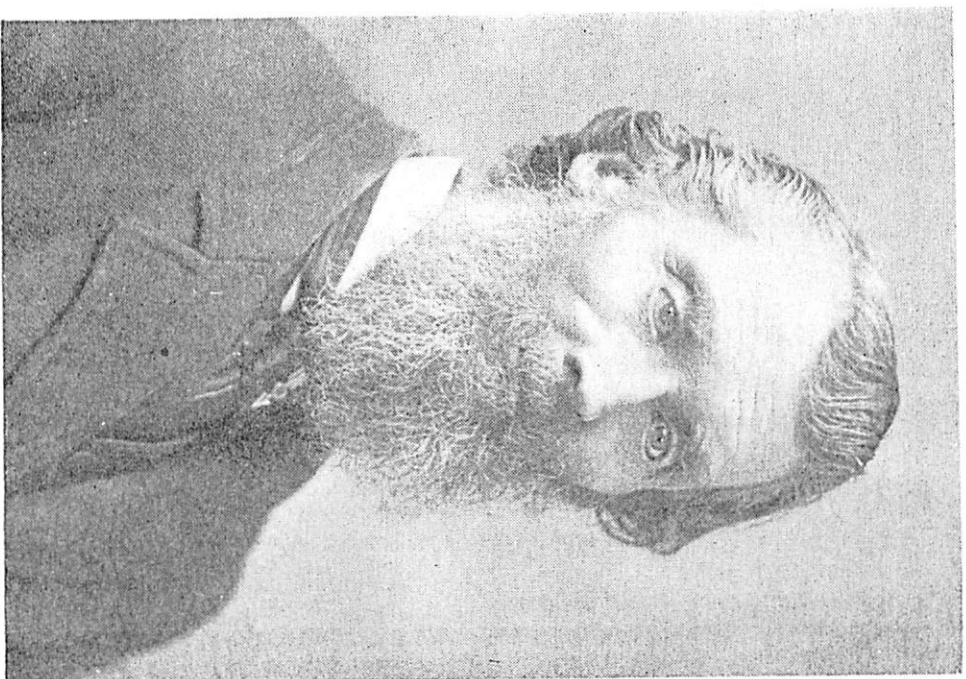
Joseph and Jane ^{Sharp} Murdock

WHAT'S IN A NAME . . .

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The home of Joseph and Jane Sharp Murdock, one of the earlier pioneer homes of Wasatch County. It is still standing and in good condition after 100 years.



Joseph S. Murdock

CHAPTER FIVE

...And They Loved the Lord Their God

The Mormon pioneers in their westward trek sought an area where religious freedom would be unquestioned. Bitter persecutions in the east and mid-west had forced them to leave established communities and search for new homes on the western frontier.

When Zion was established in the tops of the mountains near the Great Salt Lake, President Brigham Young was both leader of the Church and head of the civil government. This mixture of Church and state proved entirely fair because only members of the Church lived in the area.

Later developments, however, and an influx of non-Church members forced a separation and the appointment of civil officials in the territory by officers of the federal government.

As the central settlement of Salt Lake City became established and the community grew, President Young called faithful members of the Church to begin colonizing the outlying areas. Valleys that showed promise of sufficient water and livable climates were scouted and plans were made for settlements.

Those who left their homes in Salt Lake or other established areas often suffered extreme privation before they conquered the elements and created homes and farms to sustain themselves. Moving into an area, they first had to select farm and home sites that appeared suitable. The land had to be cleared and irrigation waters controlled. Logs had to be hewn for homes and buildings. These dwellings usually had dirt floors, dirt roofs and mud packed into the cracks between the logs.

Yet, in spite of hardships that would have caused a less hardy people to give up and return to the areas that others before them had won from the wilderness, these people kept on struggling until victory was theirs.

The motivating influence that helped them endure the struggles of winning a new land was a firm faith that what they were doing was inspired of God. Believing in the divine mission of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they knew that their pioneering work would open the way for others to carry on the work of God on the earth.

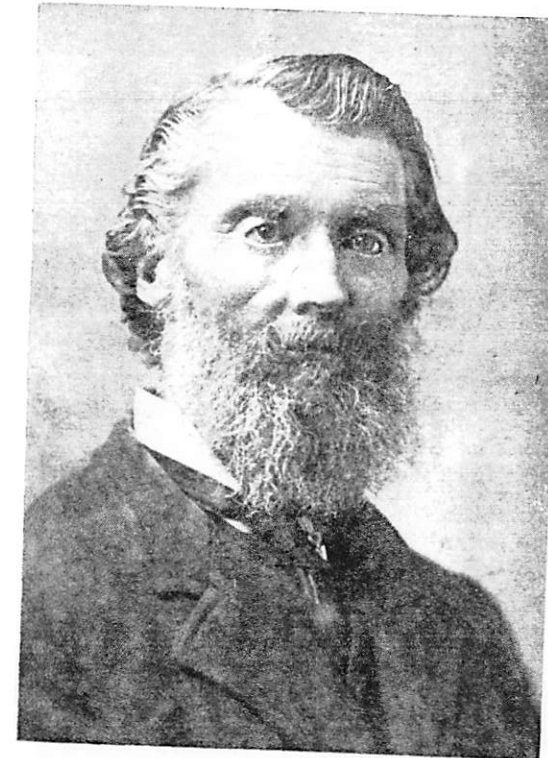
As members of the Church moved into the Wasatch or Provo Valley area they quickly built churches in which to worship and renew their faith and conviction. The first group that moved into the valley selected William Meeks to be their spiritual leader. However, when Elder Meeks chose not to make a permanent home in the valley, William Madison Wall was named presiding elder over the new valley, and given authority to conduct Church business.

... AND THEY LOVED THE LORD THEIR GOD

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The first chapel, a log structure 20x40 feet, was built in time for the Pioneer Day celebration, July 24, 1860, and served the saints for nearly five years. Though it was small and its furnishings crude, it was accepted in the sight of the Lord. Those who came within its walls to worship were blessed abundantly with His spirit.

Because the people had faith that their new valley would be fruitful and yield food to sustain their lives, they were blessed profusely by the Lord. Their numbers grew rapidly and in 1861 the officials of the Church felt a ward should be organized.

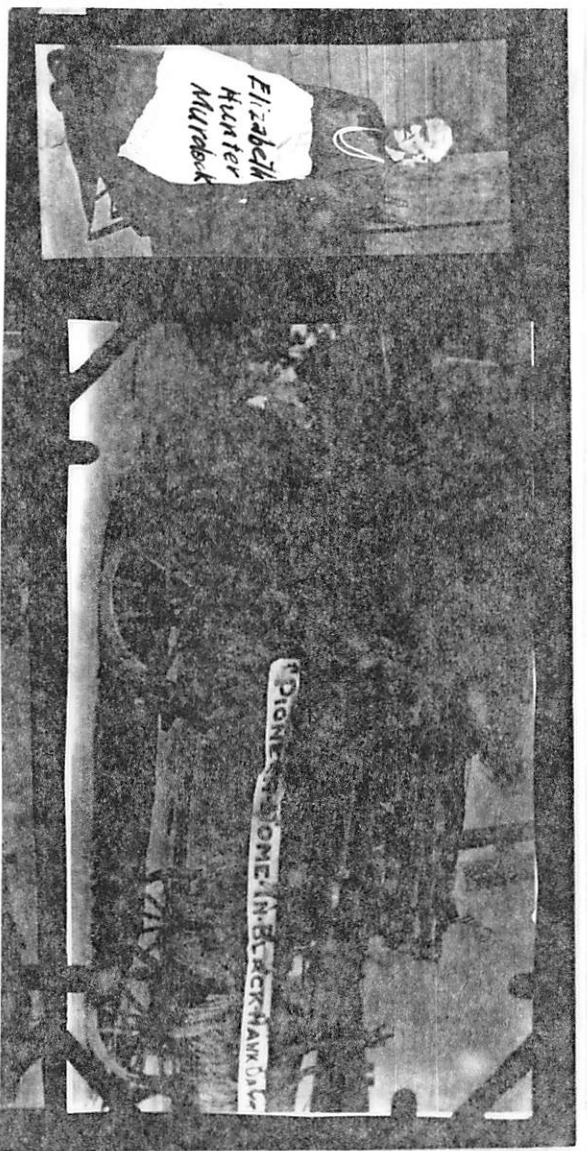


JOSEPH STACY MURDOCK
First Bishop of Heber City

A familiar pattern in early Church government was followed as President Young and the general authorities established the ward in Heber. Joseph S. Murdock, not a resident of the valley, yet a man who had proved his ability in Church leadership, was ordained as bishop of the new ward. Under the direction of Church officials he moved with his family to Heber City and set about to organize the new ward. This pattern of calling Bishops and Stake Presidents was followed for many years by President Young and his successors, and proved to be a valuable train-



The children of Joseph Stacy Murdock, first bishop of Heber City. Most of them spent their lives in Wasatch County. Seated, left to right, Ann Coleman; Margaret Murray, Ellen C. (Lottie) Wright, Jane Hylton. Back row, left to right, Parley A. Murdock, Andrew Murdock, Alva Murdock, William Murdock, David N. Murdock, John H. Murdock and Frank Murdock. *HBMM p 44*



*from Berille
& Todd*

NYMPHAS CORIDON MURDOCK

Nymphas Coridon Murdock was born May 12, 1833 at Madison County, New York. His mother was Sally Stacy, the second wife of Joseph Murdock. He married Sarah Malissa Barney, October 13, 1855, in the old Endowment House. She was a daughter of Royal and Sarah B. E. Barney. Married Esther Mariah Davies, December 6, 1857 in the old Endowment House. She was a daughter of Franklin Judson Davies and Ann Richmond. Also married Elizabeth Green. Nymphus died in 1917 at his home.

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Sarah Melissa died May 21, 1911 at Heber City. Esther Mariah died November 12, 1909.

He ate many meals in the Prophet Joseph Smith's home.

In Nauvoo, his father Joseph died, but his mother Sally promised she would bring her son to the valley with the saints. He came with others in 1846 to the banks of the Missouri river. He drove a yoke of oxen, one of which was a cow, with the Ira Eldridge Company, bringing sheep and flax seed and many things to help. They left Winter Quarters for the great western desert and reached Salt Lake City September 22, 1847.

Brigham Young allotted them ground where the Newhouse Hotel now stands. Here they built a two-story adobe home, with a garden plot where Liberty Park now is. He assisted building adobe for the old fort wall. They were there when Johnston's Army came and homes were deserted. Also, they lost their crops when the crickets came. Here Nymphus married Sarah Malissa Barney in the old Endowment House. Later he married Esther Mariah Davies also in the old Endowment House. They lived for some time with Sally Stacy. Later ground was purchased in Charleston and two homes built there. At Charleston he had a store and was the first postmaster, also first owner in the first creamery. When stakes were made in 1877 he was made Bishop of Charleston and served for 14 years. He was kind and generous, also very thrifty and encouraged all to learn to work. They called him uncle Nif. He loaned many people money to bring their loved ones to America. In 1888 he and others went by team to the dedication of the Manti Temple. His daughter Ella and son Fredrick went too. He filled a mission to the Eastern States. He was a member of the Legislature of the State of

HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

Utah. He was a member of the second company of militia known as the Minute Men, and continued service and took part in the Black Hawk War.

Nymphus Cordion Murdock and Sarah Malissa Barney had four children: Nymphus Coridon, Sarah Malissa, Joseph Royal, Betsy Emeline.

Nymphus Coridon Murdock and Esther Mariah Davies had nine children: Franklin Judson, Stanley, Eunice Louise, and Alfonso (twins), Alva Nymphas, Fredrick Agastus, Ann Mariah, Ella Maria and Malissa.

SARAH MELISSA B. MURDOCK

Sarah Melissa Barney Murdock was born March 30, 1832 at Lorain County, Ohio, daughter of Royal and Sarah B. E. Barney. Married to Nymphus C. Murdock, October 30, 1852. Died May 21, 1911 at Heber City.

Sarah Melissa Barney Murdock was the first wife of Patriarch Nymphus C. Murdock. She moved to Nauvoo in the early days and arrived in Salt Lake City in 1850, with the ox team company, having walked all the way across the plains. She was the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters. Three of the children died in the year 1863, leaving her with an only son, Joseph R. Murdock, who was president of the Wasatch Stake. She was a faithful member of the Church, and for a number of years was counselor and president of the Relief Society of the Charleston Ward.

ESTHER MARIAH DAVIES MURDOCK



Esther Mariah Davies was born March 13, 1838 at Pickerington, Canada, daughter of Franklin Judson Davies and Ann Richmond. Married Nymphas Coridon Murdock

CHARLESTON BIOGRAPHIES

December 6, 1857. Died November 12, 1909.

Esther Mariah Davies, was the second wife of Nymphas Coridon Murdock. When a child, her father owned a sugar bush. They made syrup and brown sugar.

They later came to Nauvoo. Her father taught school and was a wheelwright by trade. Brigham Young had him stay in Nauvoo to help make wheels and wagons. Her mother died on the way to Salt Lake.

In Salt Lake she later worked as a milliner. They always divided food with others and Brigham Young promised her father that neither they, nor their children's children should ever want for bread.

She married Nymphus Coridon Murdock in Salt Lake Endowment House December 6, 1857. They were allotted land by Brigham Young where the Newhouse Hotel stands. They built a two-story adobe home there.

She was the mother of nine children.

She always found time to help others. In the summer she and her children used to take the dairy cows up to the big spring in Deckers Canyon. She made wonderful butter and cheese. She was president of the Young Women's Mutual for some time. She and others often sat under the Dry Creek bridge patting their babies all night to keep them from crying for fear of Indians.

She was truly a noble mother and pioneer.

He helped care for and bury children in many Midway families who were stricken with diphtheria. His services were always given freely and without charge to all who needed him.

Children of John and Mary Ann Hasler Murri:

John H., married (1) Helena Roberts, (2) Luella Panter;

Fredrick Laurence, married Margaret Walker;

William Charles, married Leciel Carlile;

Frank Herbert, married Ethel Barnes;

Mrs. Monroe (Margaretha Adell) Hair;

Mrs. Claude (Ella Louise) Davis, later married Ethan Duke;

Mrs. Maurice (Mary Ann) Cluff;

Mrs. Bliss (Leda Elizabeth) Titus;

Ruby Anna, died in youth;

Gladys Louise, died in youth.

JOHN MURRI JR., AND MARY ANN HASLER



John Murri Jr., son of Johannes Murri Sr., and Anna Speicher Murri. Born March 4, 1858, in Switzerland. Married Mary Ann Hasler. Died August 26, 1926, in Midway.

Mary Ann Hasler, daughter of Fredrick Hasler Sr., and Margaretha Abegglen Hasler. Born December 2, 1863, in Switzerland. Died November 10, 1925, in Midway.

John Jr. married Mary Ann Hasler and they reared a large family. Their families immigrated in the same company and on the same trip. John Jr. was a lad of fifteen and Mary Ann a child of ten years. Midway was the family home until 1927.

John Jr. was active in developing irrigation, and acted as the manager of the Midway Water Works Co., for many years. He helped to acquire the water from "Indian Springs" for the use of sprinkling in Midway Cemetery and laid the first pipe line into the cemetery.

John Jr. acted as a mortician for the people of Midway and also cared for the sick, until it became possible to get professional help.

JOHANNES MURRI AND ELIZABETH GROSSEN MURRI

Johannes, son of Johannes Murri, Sr., and Maria Tseli Murri. Born May 23, 1823, Scherli, Bern Canton, Switzerland. Married Elizabeth Grossen. Died about 1875 in Switzerland.

Elizabeth Grossen, daughter of Fredrick Grossen and Susanna Hrick. Born October 12, 1841, at Hondergrune, Bern, Switzerland. Married Johannes Murri in Switzerland. Married Niklaus (Nicholas) Murri Jr. Died March 28, 1904 in Midway.

Children of Johannes Murri and Elizabeth Grossen:

Mrs. Jacob (Maria) Burgener;

Elsie, died in infancy;

Rosina, died in infancy;

Arlis, died in childhood;

Mrs. Moroni (Louise) Blood;

Mrs. Samuel (Lisetta) Thompson;

Susanna, died in infancy;

All the children were born in Switzerland. All three girls who lived came to Midway and married.

NIKLAUS MURRI, JR.

Niklaus (Nicholas) Murri, Jr., son of Niklaus Murri and Barbara Strit. Born January 5, 1826, in Scherli, Bern Canton, Switzerland. Married Maria Bachofner. Married Elizabeth Grossen Murri. Died January 30, 1907, Midway.

Maria Bachofner, born June 6, 1830, in

JAMES AND MARY JANE
GREEN NASH

James Nash was born Sept. 22, 1838 in Hanbury, Worcestershire, England, a son of John and Mary Ann Barns Nash. After joining the LDS Church he had a desire to come to Utah, and by 1863 had saved enough. He came to America, and a year later his mother joined him and they crossed the plains together. James homesteaded property in Lake Creek and he met and married Mary Jane (Molly) Green, who was born Sept. 3, 1848 in Lawrence County, New York. They were married January 4, 1865 and became the parents of 14 children.

After living in Lake Creek and Center, James sold his ranch to Fredrick Phillips and moved to Vernal with his wife. She died on Sept. 29, 1917 and he passed away on January 19, 1926.

Their children included James Thomas, born Jan. 29, 1866; Lucy Elizabeth, born June 29, 1867; John William, born Jan. 1, 1870; Mary Ann, born Sept. 19, 1871; George David, born Jan. 3, 1873; Henry Albert, born Sept. 7, 1874; Joseph Fredrick, born March 10, 1877; Melissa Ann, born June 7, 1879; Charles Edward, born Feb. 1, 1881; Alfred Moroni, born Feb. 24, 1883; Nellie Jane, born August 18, 1885; Sarah Catherine, born Sept. 3, 1887; Robert Alma, born Dec. 20, 1889 and Franklin Nephi, born Jan. 22, 1892.

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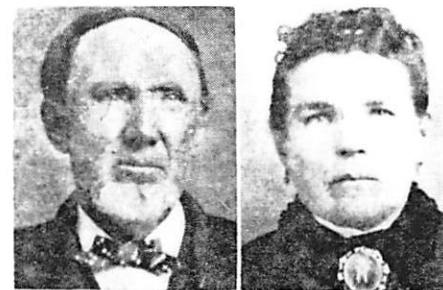
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WILLIAM AND MARION
ROBERTSON NEIL

William Neil was born August 14, 1835,
at Ballochne, New Monkland, Lanarkshire,

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS



Scotland, son of Robert and Rachel Clark Neil.

He married Mary Hamilton and they had two children, Robert and Margaret Neil. Both children died in Scotland. His wife, Mary Hamilton, also died in Scotland, on May 16, 1861.

He then married Marion Robertson on December 31, 1863. She was the daughter of John and Agnes Lawson Robertson and was born April 2, 1837, at Tollcross, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

To this marriage were born seven children: Agnes, who died as a child while the parents were crossing the plains; Rachel (Mrs. Adolph Session), who died when her first child was born; Marion R. (Mrs. George R. Carlile), Martha (Mrs. Charles D. Clegg), Jane (Mrs. Alfred L. Carlile) and William, who was a mining engineer.

John Alexander was a physician and surgeon in Cook County Hospital in Chicago, Illinois.

William and Marion R. Neil joined the Church in Scotland and emigrated to Utah in 1866. They sailed on the "Harkwright," and after five weeks on the water landed in America. They, with other saints, traveled by ox team to Utah. One child, Agnes, died and another, Rachel, was born while they were making this journey.

They remained in Salt Lake City a few years. He helped to haul granite from the quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon to build the Salt Lake Temple and often told of hauling the heavy loads of granite for 30 miles. They would drive the ox-drawn wagon onto the 16-foot-wide walls to unload until the walls became too high to do so. Years later they attended the dedication.

They later came to Heber, where they prospered and were able to build a nice

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

home, barn and other buildings. Their home was one of the first in the city to have a shingle roof.

Like the rest of the faithful pioneers, they worked hard and did their part in building and developing the valley.

She died August 8, 1896, at Heber, and he died June 11, 1903, at the home of a daughter, Marion Carlile, in Charleston. They are buried in Heber City Cemetery.

GEORGE AND SOPHIA CRAWFOOT NOAKES

George Noakes was born Sept. 4, 1811, at Sussex, England, a son of Thomas and Emma Inkpen. Married to Sophia Crawford January, 1848 at Nauvoo, Illinois. Sophia Crawford was born Feb. 11, 1818, daughter of Benjamin and Samantha Sackett Crawford.

George Noakes and his mother and father came to Utah in 1847. His father, Thomas, was one of Joseph Smith's bodyguards in Nauvoo.

George and his wife came to Charleston in 1859. According to the inscription on the pioneer monument at Charleston they and a William Manning were among the first settlers. He built a house near a spring down by Provo River and lived there a number of years and later built a house on Main Street about two blocks north of the pioneer monument.

He helped to buy a threshing machine

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and ran the horse power as long as he was able. He was a farmer, Indian War veteran. Was a High Priest, Ward teacher, bishop, superintendent of the Sunday School. He was well acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith.

They were the parents of eight children: George Washington, William Hubbard, Thomas Nephi, Emma Inkpen (Mrs. John Winterton), Mary Elizabeth, John Hubbard, David E., Robert Avery. *p 1031*

HYRUM EDWIN AND SARAH CAMPBELL OAKS

Hyrum Edwin Oaks was born at American Fork on January 6, 1854, son of Hyrum and Sarah Woods Oaks. He married Sarah Campbell on March 20, 1878. She was a daughter of James and Janett Campbell.

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DANIEL BIOGRAPHIES



He came to Heber with his pioneer parents to live when a small child. For awhile they lived in Heber, then came to Daniels. Hyrum and Sarah lived in Heber, Center Creek and Daniels Creeks. To them four children were born: Edwin L., Jennie, James and William Wallace.

They moved to Maeser Ward, as it is known now, at Vernal, in 1888. He helped his father and brothers haul a sawmill out there with yokes of oxen. There they sawed all kinds of lumber and made shingles. In the summer time their wives went to the sawmill, where, besides their regular work, they tied shingles. Winter work in the timber was hard. The overalls would stand stiff when they were pulled off and were never dry by morning.

They moved their mill to Oaks Park, which is still called a beautiful spot in the mountains.

Mr. Oaks bought 50 acres of land, which he farmed, and Sarah bought a sewing machine. Being a very fine seamstress, she did a great deal of sewing for other people.

They had another son, Lindsay, born at Vernal.

Indians were bad at that time, so if her husband had to be away at night she would keep Edwin up with her for company while she worked.

JOHN OSBORN AND MARY JANE BETHERS OAKS

John O. Oaks was born in American Fork, Utah, on May 18, 1856, son of Hyrum and Sarah Ann Woods Oaks. While very young, his parents moved to Heber Valley, where he was one of the first white babies

Pioneer

May 18, 1856

Heber

Utah



to survive the winter, living in a covered wagon. Later the family moved to a farm at the mouth of Daniels Canyon, where he spent his early years hunting wild animals with his father and having many Indian experiences.

He married Mary Jane Bethers, oldest child of William S. and Phebe H. McMillan Bethers, on August 5, 1884, in Daniel, and later in the Salt Lake Temple. Mary Jane was born August 27, 1867, at Wanship, Summit County, Utah. While very young her parents moved to Heber, living in a one-room, dirt-roofed log house. When she was six years old her father took up a homestead along Daniel Creek and they moved their house from Heber in 1874 to the farm and lived there many years. She was the only help her parents had for years, assisting in clearing the land and cultivating the crops, so she learned to do hard work.

As a girl, she was very apt with a needle and thread and was a fine seamstress. Later in life she made beautiful burial shoes for the dead many years. She and her mother used to walk to Heber, carrying their butter and eggs to trade for groceries and cloth, which they carried home. On one of these trips she sewed on a shirt for one of her brothers.

She also was a very excellent cook. When one thinks of welfare they can very easily think of Mary Jane, for she was always prepared for the years ahead with clothing, bedding, and food. Her cellar was always filled with a variety of good things to eat and she was always ready to help someone or to send food to anyone in need. The vegetable gardens she cared for were pictures to behold.

John and Mary Jane lived in Vernal several years of their early married life, where he worked with his father and brothers in a saw and shingle mill. Later they returned to Daniels. He worked with his father and father-in-law, William Bethers, surveying and helping build the Strawberry ditch to bring irrigation water to the Daniel farms. He also worked in the timber a great deal, cutting and hauling logs down the canyon. He always owned a good team of horses, taking great pride in having them well groomed and in good shape. He did much team work.

Both he and his wife worked in the Church, he as a counselor in Sunday School and in the YMMIA, and she as a counselor in the YWMA, a teacher in Sunday School, Primary and Relief Society. She held a perfect record of 16 years of visiting teaching, walking several miles in visiting families in her district. John also drove groups of students to school in Heber by team and wagon or sleigh, according to weather.

After three years of illness, John died at his home in Daniel, November 25, 1924, and Mary Jane passed away November 6, 1950, at Daniel, after almost three years of illness.

They were the parents of 10 children: Phebe Ann, Mary Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, Hyrum, John Henry, William Wallace, Warren, Ralph, Inez and Taylor Martin.

HENRY AND ELIZA JANE HARVEY OHLWILER

Henry Ohlwiler was born September 15, 1833, in Harbor Creek, Erie County, Pennsylvania, son of Fredrick and Anna Mary Chule Ohlwiler. He married Eliza Jane Harvey on January 30, 1866, in Heber, and later was sealed in the Endowment House. Eliza Jane Harvey was born at Winter Quarters, Nebraska, on April 2, 1848. Her father, Benjamin Baker, died before her birth, and her mother died in giving birth. John and Eliza Harvey, who adopted the baby, lost a child at the same time, and so agreed to rear her. Henry Ohlwiler died on February 25, 1910, in Heber, and Eliza died on March 26, 1927.

Henry grew up in a family of strong and devout Presbyterians. Clothing to wear on Sunday was always made ready for wear on Saturday. Wood cutting and carrying was a Saturday chore. No whistling was allowed on Sunday.

The family of nine boys and two girls, with the parents, lived on a large and prosperous farm and orchard, in a fine home. Here the children were trained in hon-

JOHN CURTIS PARCELL AND
ESTHER LEWIS HERBERT



John Curtis Parcell was born September 10, 1825, in Orvell, Cambridge, England, son of Elijah Parcell and Elizabeth Curtis. He died January 25, 1890, and is buried in Wallsburg. His wife, Esther Herbert Parcell, died April 28, 1899.

John came to Utah in 1854, in Captain Bullock's company. He had been married to Mary Kellogg in England and they had one son, Joseph Kellogg Parcell, who was born December 17, 1854, in Provo. John and Mary were divorced.

Esther Lewis Herbert, who was born June 10, 1817, at Mitchel-Troy, Monmouth, England, daughter of James Lewis and Esther Simmons or Symonds, and her husband, Thomas Rowland Herbert, son of Isaac Herbert, were also coming to Utah in this same company. Thomas and Esther were the parents of five children: James, Isaac, Emily, Mary and Esther.

In 1849, Thomas and Esther were baptized members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They immigrated to America and started across the plains.

Thomas became ill in Council Bluffs, Iowa,

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of cholera and died there. Being a wheelwright by trade, he carried his tools with him in a large box. Esther took the tools out of this box so her husband could be buried in it. This was in July, 1852. On returning to her wagon, after her husband's funeral, Esther found someone had taken her tools. They never were found.

John Parcell and Esther were married in 1854. They had a farm where later the old Brigham Young Academy (now high school) was and he raised sheep in Provo Canyon. He also was in charge of the toll gate in Provo Canyon, where he collected the fee charged those going through the canyon during the 1870s. The money collected was used to do repair work on the road, so it would be in shape for traveling. Later they moved to Wallsburg, where they had a fine farm and raised cattle and sheep.

John was a staunch Church worker and took part in civic affairs in Wallsburg. Esther was a splendid companion to her husband and family.

John Curtis and Esther were the parents of: Elizabeth, Martha and John Lewis.

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JOSEPH KELLOGG PARCELL
AND ROSAMOND EMILY
NUTTALL



Joseph Kellogg Parcell was born at Provo, Utah, on December 17, 1854, son of John C. and Mary Kellogg Parcell. On May 18, 1882, he married Rosamond Emily Nuttall. She was born March 7, 1865, daughter of William E. Nuttall and Rosamond Watson. Joseph died January 28, 1911, at Orem, and Rosamond died June 1, 1940, at Orem.

They lived in Provo and in Schofield, Utah, eight years. When they came back to Provo, Joseph found a job as stage

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coach driver and mail carrier from Wallsbury to Park City. They moved to Wallsbury with their five children in 1895. Their youngest daughter, Deseret, born the day Utah became a state, on January 4, 1896, was born in Wallsbury, in the home across from the store which still stands.

Joseph was an active Church worker and made the trip to and from Park City every day except Sunday.

Their children were: Mary Rosamond, Laura Elizabeth, Joseph Curtis, Nellie, Aurora, William E. and Deseret.

Laura's son, Russell Giles, is employed at the Heber Power & Light Co. office in Heber.

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JOHN LEWIS AND MARTHA
ANN CLIFTON PARCELL

John Lewis Parcell, son of John Curtis and Esther Lewis Parcell, was born May 19, 1860, at Provo, Utah. He married Martha Ann Clifton on October 27, 1881. Martha was born February 11, 1865, at Salt Lake City, daughter of Charles Clifton of Somersham, Cambridge, England, and Elizabeth Lawtin Frith of Derbyshire, England.

John Parcell was a farmer and merchant. He served as clerk of Wallsburg Ward for 11 years and in other Church auxiliaries. John died November 23, 1944; Martha died March 24, 1954.

Their children were: Lewis Clifton, Clara Elizabeth, Esther Lola, John Ivan, Lyda, Lyman Aldon and Charles.

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ABRAHAM PENROD AND
ELLEN E. DURFEE PENROD



Abraham Penrod was born in Hancock County, Iowa, on July 12, 1844. He died December 26, 1893, at Wallsburg, Utah.

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WALLSBURG BIOGRAPHIES

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Ellen E. Penrod was born March 18, 1848, at New Canton, Pike County, Illinois. She died May 6, 1925. Both are buried at Wallsburg, Utah.

The Penrod family moved to Utah in 1850, settling in Provo. When the Blackhawk War broke out anew, he joined the "Territorial Militia," to help defend the settlers against the Indians who were stealing cattle, burning buildings and massacring the people.

When the Church organized the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company, he was asked to drive teams back to the states to bring out those who were too poor to make their way over the plains. He made two such trips back to Winter Quarters.

Ellen's folks settled in a little town named Eden, near Ogden valley. Ellen was run over by a wagon coming across the plains, breaking her back. Her father made a swing cradle and hung it to the bows of the wagon for her to lie in, so the jar of the wagon would not hurt her.

In 1870, Abraham met Ellen at Eden. They were married and went to Provo, Utah, to live. Abraham was a brother to William Wall's wife and William got Abraham to bring his family up to Wallsburg to help him, with other families, in settling the little valley. Their home served as a hotel for school teachers and all others who came to the valley for work or to visit. They were always welcomed and made to feel at home. They lived here the remainder of their life. They were blessed with six children: David Abraham, Elmer, DeLose Wells, Ada Ellen, Eva Elmina and Minervea Ora.

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GEORGE AND MARY HANNAH DAYBELL PRICE

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George Price was born January 6, 1861, at Tipton, Staffordshire, England, the son of James Price and Ann Powell. Married

Mary Hannah Daybell November 29, 1883, in the Endowment House, later, on April 1, 1889, in the Manti Temple. She was born January 9, 1866, at Stavley, England, daughter of Robert Daybell and Agnes Ann Bancroft. George Price died on March 17, 1938, Mary Hannah Daybell Price died August 15, 1952.

George was the second child in a family of thirteen. His parents heard the gospel soon after his birth and began making plans to come to America.

They sailed from Liverpool, England, on the vessel McClellan in April of 1864. They came by train to Council Bluffs, where they were met by a party whom President Brigham Young had sent to aid them.

They arrived in Salt Lake on September 24, 1864, and together with the Powell and Payne families were assigned to locate in Heber.

These three families lived in one room with a dirt floor and roof. At night the other furniture was piled in the corner and beds were spread out on the floor.

In a few years, the Price family acquired farm land in Charleston and raised their family there.

Mary, as an infant, came across the plains in the Samuel White company in 1866.

At the north fork of the Platte River on August 16, 1866, her father, Robert, left the train to find game to add to their food supply and was never seen again. It was a great sorrow to his wife that they had to go on, not knowing what had happened to him.

Upon arriving in Utah, Agnes Daybell and the baby daughter, Mary Hannah, went to live with Robert Daybells' father and his family in Charleston, where in January of 1867 another baby girl, Katie Elizabeth, was born.

On November 29, 1883, George Price and Mary Hannah Daybell were married in the Endowment House. Later, on April 1, 1889, after a law was passed in Utah, they went with others and were married in the Manti Temple.

Fourteen children were born to this marriage. Three were dead at birth and eleven lived until April 1957 when the second son, George F. Price passed away.

The Price family lived on a farm in Charleston, where they held many important civic and church positions until in 1920 they moved to Phoenix, Arizona, because of his

health. Their two oldest sons were living in Phoenix at the time.

George Price and Mary Hannah Price were ardent and sincere church workers. They spent twenty years working in the Arizona Temple, while also attending to much time and effort to missionary work as a family. They sent five sons and a daughter on foreign missions. The entire family has spent 46 years on foreign missions and 80 years on Stake missions.

The children of George Price and Mary Hannah Daybell Price are: James Robert, George Finny, Ray L., Rodney D., Franklin Daybell, Willard Powell, Wendell Bancroft, Mrs. Stephen A. Simmons (Theresa), Mrs. Jess E. Fleming (Fern), Mrs. Wm. E. Maylar (Ranpha), Mrs. Irwin T. Hickman (Ruby).

JAMES AND ANN POWELL PRICE



James Price was born May 17, 1837, at Ludlow, Staffordshire, England, son of James William and Ann Danks Price. He married Ann Powell on March 28, 1857, in England. She was born on June 2, 1840, at Bromwich, Staffordshire, England, daughter of George and Maria Mousley Powell. James died October 16, 1914. Ann died July 20, 1917.

In May, 1864, James and Ann Price along with the George Powell and Edward Payne families, sailed on board the ship, General McClellan for America from England. After a successful crossing, these families joined the Joseph Rawlins immigrant train and proceeded to cross the plains to come to Utah.

They arrived in Utah in the fall of 1864 and proceeded on to Heber where they lived for a short time then settled in Charleston where they spent the rest of their lives.

They engaged in farming and James also did butchering of pork and beef.

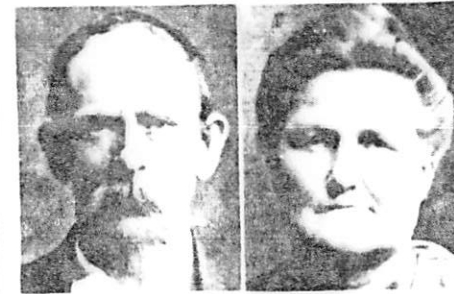
They were parents of 13 children: Annie, George, James William, Maria Rawlins, Sarah Jane, John Heber, Emma, Charles Edward, Rachel Mary, Margaret, Lottie Rozine, May Bell.

**DAVID WOODRUFF AND
CLARISSA VAN WAGONER
PROVOST**

Born January 29, 1850, at Newark, New Jersey, son of Luke and Julia Ann Wheeler Provost. Married Clarissa Van Wagoner October 22, 1876 by Bishop David Van Wagoner, brother of the bride. Died June 13, 1933, Midway.

Clarissa Van Wagoner Provost, born December 22, 1858, Provo, Utah. Daughter of John Halmah Van Wagoner and Clarissa Tappen. Died March 16, 1940, Midway.

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS



David Woodruff Provost, second son in his family, truly added his strength to the pioneers of Midway and Wasatch County. He lived with and helped support his widowed mother and her family until he married.

He was a Black Hawk War veteran. He was captain of the Ira N. Jacobs Company in Utah Militia Infantry. He was awarded the Medal of Honor presented by the State of Utah. "Uncle Dave" carried the first tape in the original survey of Midway. He also held the first plow for the first irrigation ditch made in Midway.

He played the snare drums in the Martial Band for years.

He and his brother, Luke, owned their own brick kiln and made brick which they sold to build many homes in Wasatch County. He was a brick layer, good carpenter, shoemaker, barber, butcher, wood carver and farmer. He did lots of step dancing for public entertainment.

With the help of his good wife, Clara, they raised a big family. Many sad experiences came into their home, such as sudden death and much sickness. Times were hard for them, but in spite of this, their home was open to the public at all hours. Many friends both young and old came for musical entertainment and good visiting. They raised three children of their son, Luke, whose wife had died leaving the tiny tots to their care.

Aunt Clara was a spotless housekeeper and a good cook. She was pleasant to be with, always having faith in the Lord and the thought that everything would work out all right.

Children of David and Clarissa were:
Mrs. Fletcher (Clarissa Florence) Arthur
David William
Luke Alma, married Mary Tryisha Vail
George Ammon
Mary Malinda, died in early youth

MIDWAY BIOGRAPHIES

Cynthia Loretta, died in early youth
Mrs. Frank (Acie Lovilla) Giles
Mrs. Ray (Trella May) Giles
Earl Drell, married Freda E. Roylance

*Pioneer
veteran
survey
land leader
missionary
brick maker
carpenter
shoemaker
carpenter
speculator
barber
butcher
wood carver*



BISHOP THOMAS RASBAND
first bishop of Heber East Ward.

When Bishop Thomas Rasband of Heber East Ward died Robert S. Duke was called as the new bishop. His counselors were Orson Hicken and Henry Ohlweiler. Bishop Duke served until 1901 when he was ordained a Patriarch of the Wasatch Stake. However, the ward didn't lose Bishop Duke, for his son, Robert Duke became the new bishop, with Orson Hicken and George Wootton as counselors.

JOHN AND SARAH McAFEE RITCHIE



John Ritchie was born November 28, 1843 at Colmornock, Scotland, a son of James and Agnes Robertson Ritchie. Married Sarah McAfee January, 1867. She was born in Scotland in 1847, a daughter of John and Ann Sharp. John died January 10, 1932. Sarah died June 23, 1919.

Among the pioneers of Charleston were John Ritchie and his wife Sarah McAfee Ritchie. John Ritchie came here at twenty years of age from Scotland. He landed in Heber the next year. Sarah, who also came from Scotland, met John in Heber and soon after they were married and moved to Charleston. They took up land some two miles south of where the town now is. Here they raised their family.

The first school in Charleston, the one their children attended, was just south of their home, held in Sarah Ritchie's father's shop.

By this time a number of families had settled on farms on each side of the river. Later a school was established where the town now is. The children walked more than two miles to school. John Ritchie and Sarah lived for some sixty years in Charleston, before going to Provo. Much of the hay and grain of the valley was produced in the section of the valley where they lived.

They were the parents of eleven children: John M. Ritchie, Mrs. Wilford D. (Sarah Ann) Wright, James Ritchie, Agnes Ritchie died young, Mrs. Joseph S. (Jane) Wright.

THE ROOKER FAMILY LINE



Samuel McRae Rooker was born October 5, 1813 at Yorks, South Carolina. His father, Jennings Rooker, immigrated from Ireland. Samuel moved to Mississippi as a young man and married Amelia Woolridge Hundley (her second marriage) on August 5, 1835.

John Bunyon Rooker was born April 25, 1840 in Nuxubee County, Mississippi. A short time later the family moved to Texas after the Mexican-Texas war and took up land. As the tempest began to brew which precipitated the Civil War, Samuel and a few other close friends felt they wanted no part in the fighting; so they sold or gave away their land and slaves and left for the west, having heard of the settling of Oregon, Utah and California. They arrived on Cherry Creek, Colorado, and camped on what is now known as Denver the spring of 1858. They decided to stay for awhile as Mrs. Elinor Hundley was soon to have a baby. This son, named Jefferson Hundley, is claimed by the family to be the first white child born in the Denver vicinity.

Samuel and his son, John, then a young man of 18 years, built a log cabin and have been credited in official Denver history of building the first house in Denver, then known as Auraria. They were given 16 city lots for this honor.

John, a restless young man, engaged in a bit of poker playing during the summer, became involved in a fight over a card game and when the man, Jack O'Neil, came for John with a gun, John was ready and shot

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

and killed him. A trial was held and John was acquitted. After this shooting, the family left and returned to Texas the late summer or early fall of 1858. When leaving they traded their 16 city lots for some horses. They found matters worse than when they left so immediately returned to Denver. A party of six or eight families decided to go west again by wagon and during the early winter went over south pass in Colorado and arrived at a fort in Springville, Utah late in 1858. It was while at Springville that John met his wife-to-be, Mary Elizabeth Smith, born in Pottowettomy County, Iowa, October 6, 1851. They were married at Heber, March 7, 1866.

After checking the land settlement possibilities in the Heber Valley, Samuel decided to go there and was among the first settlers in the old Fort Heber settlement, building a cabin there either the summer of 1859 or spring of 1860. The family moved to Center Creek and Samuel died and was buried there November 16, 1894.

It is regrettable that so little was recorded of the life of Samuel Rooker in the Heber Valley. Even the date of his death has been lost but love for peace and harmony among men made him a good neighbor and a tireless worker for the welfare of his family.

John Rooker joined the Latter-day Saint Church, but was never active. His life was filled with disappointments for his family, as he was a constant user of liquor and spent a great deal of his time gambling. He was, however, an indulgent, kind-hearted and generous husband and father. Perhaps too much so for the good of himself and family. John B. Rooker died at Center while walking home from a visit to his daughter's, Verna R. Blake Allison, home on September 18, 1908. Six children were born of this marriage, John, James, Mary, Sarah, Verna and Thomas.

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ley) the same year her parents came, in 1859, but lived in Heber.

When her third child was born she was critically ill and died because of inexperienced medical assistance. The winter had been an exceptionally severe one, and at the time of her death, in April, the snow was so deep it took her father and brother nearly a whole day to reach Heber, a distance of about four miles. Her mother had been with her during her illness and had done everything in her power to save her life. She was an exceptionally sweet woman and was loved by all who knew her. She was always kind and cheerful, fond of singing, and her home was a gathering place of many young people.

After her death her mother took the three children and reared them to womanhood, caring for them as though they were her own. She died as many of the early pioneer saints, for the cause of humanity, and the building of a commonwealth from which future generations might dwell in peace and comfort. She is buried at Heber City, Utah.

JAMES JACKSON ROSS



James Jackson Ross was born November 28, 1837, son of Melvin Ross and Rebecca Smith.

James married Susan Luvernia Robey, who was born April 15, 1838, in Harrison County, West Virginia; dying April 23, 1862. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Robey and Ruth Tucker.

Children: Sarah Jane (Henry Miles Alexander), Susan Matilda (William O'Neal), and Virginia (Hyrum Gould).

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

James married Sarah Provost, who was born in 1874, in January, 1855. She was the daughter of Luke Provost.

Children: Emma (died) and James Isaac (Jane Young).

James Jackson Ross came to Utah in 1850 with the Aaron Johnson company.

He participated in the Echo Canyon trouble, was an Indian war veteran, a farmer and a stock raiser. He died May 2, 1909, at Vernal, Utah.

SUSAN LUVERNIA ROBEY ROSS

Susan Luvernia Robey Ross came to Utah in 1852 with her parents in the David Woods company, settling first in Provo.

She came to Provo Valley (Heber Val-

MARIE CATHERINE DALSTROM SEDARVILLE

Marie Catherine Sedarville was born in Gutland, Sweden, on December 11, 1818, daughter of Gertrude Christeen and Lewis Dalstrom.

She married Elisha Petter Sedarville and they were parents of four children: Peter, Gertrude Christeen, Annie Catherine and Marie.

When Peter was 12 Latter-day Saint missionaries spent some time at the Sedarville home and she and her three daughters became converted to the Church.

Her husband and son did not become interested, so she and her daughters were baptized by Mormon Elders on May 11, 1863.

Two years later, in the early spring of 1865, they prepared to leave with other immigrants for Utah.

Her daughters were, respectively, 12, 9 and 7 years of age when they left Copenhagen, Denmark. On May 4, 1865, they left on the ship "B. S. Kimble," with Andrew W. Winberg as captain.

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After leaving Denmark, on their way to New York typhoid fever broke out among those on board and many adults and children were stricken. Little Marie died and was buried at sea.

The ship arrived at New York on June 14, 1865. They left New York by ox team, reaching Utah July 20, 1865.

They left Wyoming on July 31, 1865, with Minor Atwood as captain of their party. This was an extremely hard part to the journey. They endured many hardships along the way and had many encounters with Indians.

Sometimes there was food and at those times when it was scarce it was rationed among the members of the party.

They arrived in Salt Lake the latter part of October and left immediately for Heber, with part of the original company of pioneers from Sweden and New York.

They owned a little home in the northeast part of Heber and there she and her two daughters, Gertrude Christeen and Annie Catherine, spun wool, corded and wove cloth to make clothes for themselves and others.

Grandma Skog, an honest, upright and faithful person, was admired and respected by all who knew her.

She always was strong and healthy, and the more difficult the task she was asked to do, the better she enjoyed doing it. Nothing seemed to worry her. In later years she was always in a hurry, visiting back and forth among friends. She was always faithful to her children, her friends and her religion.

Her older daughter, Gertrude Christeen, married Homer Fraughton, and Annie Catherine married Elisha Averett.

She had 14 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren when she died.

She died when she was 94 years of age, at Heber, on May 14, 1912.

May she always be remembered among her Heber City friends as one of Heber's first pioneers.

HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Marr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____ HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

WIFE

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

WIFE'S FATHER _____ WIFE'S MOTHER _____

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____

SEX M F	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth Given Names SURNAME	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF F TO WHOM
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	
1								---
2								---
3								---
4								---
5								---
6								---
7								---
8								---
9								---
10								---
11								---

SOURCES OF INFORMATION _____

OTHER MARRIAGES _____

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Her daughters were, respectively, 12, 9 and 7 years of age when they left Copenhagen, Denmark. On May 4, 1865, they left on the ship "B. S. Kimble," with Andrew W. Winberg as captain.

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After leaving Denmark, on their way to New York typhoid fever broke out among those on board and many adults and children were stricken. Little Marie died and was buried at sea.

The ship arrived at New York on June 14, 1865. They left New York by ox team, reaching Utah July 20, 1865.

They left Wyoming on July 31, 1865, with Minor Atwood as captain of their party. This was an extremely hard part to the journey. They endured many hardships along the way and had many encounters with Indians.

Sometimes there was food and at those times when it was scarce it was rationed among the members of the party.

They arrived in Salt Lake the latter part of October and left immediately for Heber, with part of the original company of pioneers from Sweden and New York.

They owned a little home in the northeast part of Heber and there she and her two daughters, Gertrude Christeen and Annie Catherine, spun wool, corded and wove cloth to make clothes for themselves and others.

Grandma Skog, an honest, upright and faithful person, was admired and respected by all who knew her.

She always was strong and healthy, and the more difficult the task she was asked to do, the better she enjoyed doing it. Nothing seemed to worry her. In later years she was always in a hurry, visiting back and forth among friends. She was always faithful to her children, her friends and her religion.

Her older daughter, Gertrude Christeen, married Homer Fraughton, and Annie Cathrin married Elisha Averett.

She had 14 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren when she died.

She died when she was 94 years of age, at Heber, on May 14, 1912.

May she always be remembered among her Heber City friends as one of Heber's first pioneers.

JAMES D. SHANKS



James Dock Shanks was born November 29, 1833, at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He came to Utah in September, 1853, crossing the plains with the Jacob Gates company, and settling in Salt Lake City. About the first job he obtained was helping build the wall around the temple block.

He was married December 21, 1855, to Isabella Muir, daughter of James and Mary Murray Muir, pioneers of 1853. Isabella was born August 15, 1837. Their children were Mary E. (Mrs. Gustave Waldberg), Isabella, James M., William, Marian (Mrs. William Doyle), Elizabeth (Mrs. William Fisher), John M., Margaret (Mrs. McEwan), Archibald (married to Lilly Duke), and George A.

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Pioneer

On March 10, 1875, he married Eva Erickson at Salt Lake City. She was the daughter of Eric Erickson and Fredericka Carlsson of Upland, Sweden, who came to Utah by railroad. Their children were Catrina, Amelia, Joseph, Louise, Josephine, Hyrum, Evelyn and Fredericka.

In 1899 he married Carline Homan at Salt Lake City. She was an immigrant from Germany. They had no family.

Anyone who has the sweet memory of being awakened by the music of the martial band on state occasions and celebrations will remember Jimmy Shanks as the leader and fife player of the group. He also took part in the Blackhawk War and was a member of the Thomas Todd Infantry Company. He was for many years the only tailor in our community.

He built three homes in Heber City. The grounds of each home was landscaped and beautified with flowers and shrubbery. He was really what is called today a "green thumb." He experimented with flowers, trees and shrubs to discover the best suited to our climate.

When stake conference convened at the Stake House and when the Sacrament meeting for Heber was held Sunday afternoons there, it was with pride and pleasure he carried beautiful stately bouquets to place on either side of the pulpit, on the three tiers of the rostrum. These bouquets were made with care and exactness, starting with a row of pansies and building up with flox and sweet william that were interspersed with blades of beautiful ribbon grass. They seemed to fit in with the stately stand and building.

In later years he and his good wife, Carrie, continued taking flowers to beautify the Third Ward chapel that had recently been built and of which he was very proud. He was a sincere Latter-day Saint, a High Priest of this stake, a home missionary and at one time superintendent of the Sunday School at Riverdale.

JONATHAN SHARP AND ELIZABETH THORPE SHARP

Jonathan Sharp was born October 28,

/ BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

1807, in Brotherton, Yorkshire, England. His wife, Elizabeth Thorpe, was born July 24, 1808, in Brotherton, Yorkshire, England.

They lived in Leeds, and Goole, Yorkshire, England, after their marriage, and reared a large family. Born to them were eight children: James, James, John Thorpe, Mary Ann, Jonathan Jr., Ann, Maria and Sylena.

Jonathan Sharp's occupation while living in England was engineer. Jonathan Sharp's family was converted to the LDS Church by Mormon missionaries, and the Sharp family entertained the Elders in their home often. A missionary, Mr. Wright from Ogden, Utah, said of Jonathan Sharp, "I loved him like a brother."

When the Sharp family decided to come to America they left with 600 saints, sailing from Liverpool July 14, 1868, on the ship "Colorado," under Captain John G. Holman. With them came their married son, Jonathan Jr., and his wife, Annie Jowett; also their daughter Maria, who later married Frederick Giles.

They were met in Laramie, Wyoming, by Brother William Lindsay of Heber, Utah, and Abe Penrod, a young man from Provo, Utah.

They finally arrived in Heber, Utah, on September 25, 1868, and they lived in Heber until they died. Jonathan Sharp passed away September 18, 1893, in Heber, and his wife, Elizabeth Thorpe Sharp on December 30, 1886, in Heber. *p 478*

CHARLES AND SUSAN JANE WILKINS SHELTON

Charles Shelton was born in the parish of South Hampton, County of New York and Province of New Brunswick, Canada. He married, about 1845, Rebecca Ann Daw. She died from cholera while crossing the plains in 1854. Charles married Susan Jane Wilkins in the upper room of the Trust Office in Salt Lake in February, 1857, by Brigham Young. She was born October 15, 1840, in Adams County, Illinois. Charles died January 10, 1885, in Charleston. Susan Jane died on April 6, 1909, at Provo.

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES



A number of Charles Shelton's family had accepted the LDS gospel. Charles was baptized on December 25, 1882. Some time in 1854 they came to the United States and by May 10, 1854, he, with his first wife, and their six children, his brother Albert, eight years old, and his five sisters, Ann, Martha, Louisa, Eliza and Emily, had started for Utah.

Before leaving for Utah, Ann and Albert had the measles and the rest suffered severely with it on the way West. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Rebecca and Louisa contracted cholera, and being in such a weakened condition, they soon succumbed. One after another, all but one boy of Charles' six children were taken until seven graves from this family marked the trail. Many others were suffering with the disease. Charles arrived in Utah with his one little boy, James Alfred.

Charles Shelton was a pioneer of Wasatch County and, with the help of Alex Wilkins, built the first house in Charleston. The town became Charleston (Charlestown) by taking Charles' name.

In 1842, Susan Jane Wilkins went with her parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, to make their home. There they were victims in the persecutions and mobbings that caused so much suffering among the Mormon people at that time. At one time a mob came where her mother was in bed with a two- or three-day-old babe, drove the Mormons out, and set fire to the home. The mother had to be carried out on her bed. They moved out of Nauvoo shortly before the prophet's death. Joseph Smith came to visit them and gave Susan a big red apple. He was very fond of children.

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They were four years coming to Utah, Susan being 11 years old when they arrived. She carried her baby brother, John Wilkins, much of the way. Indians pestered them along the way. One time three Indians came to the wagon of their captain and wanted food. He told them food was in the next wagon, where they went and were eating when some Indians of another tribe came, and seeing the first three, took them out and scalped them right before the travelers. Susan had red hair, which the Indians admired very much, pointing to it and rubbing it. Susan's mother feared for Susan's safety, but Susan didn't seem to fear them. Gradually the Indians became friendly.

Charles and Susan went through all the hardships and trials of settling new country. The only way they could grind their wheat was in their coffee mills, and it made very coarse flour and cereal to eat. One spring, Charles mounted a horse and rode to Provo, obtained a sack of flour, which he brought back and divided with his neighbors to mix with their home ground flour for bread.

Charles Shelton did not have a strong constitution. He had a fairly good education, so when Wasatch County was organized in 1862, he was chosen as clerk of the new county. He remained in office until 1865, when he was called on a mission to Canada, where he labored four years. He was the first missionary to go from Wasatch County. On his return in 1869, they moved to Heber and he again became county clerk, which office he held till the time of his death. He also was clerk for the High Priests' Quorum for some time.

Susan was left with a family of eight young children to provide for. She had a hard struggle, but managed to rear them all in a good way. One of her outstanding features was working with the sick. She worked with Dr. A. Moore Lindsay, and was with him when his son Crawford was born and practically raised him. She was very proud of the fact that at one time young Lindsay was commander-in-chief of the army of the whole British Empire. She was devoted to her parents and made many sacrifices for them. She moved to Provo in

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HOW

1907 and died there April 6, 1905. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. Their children were: Albert, George, Francis, Bathyea, Jane and Edward.

HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Marr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____ HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

WIFE

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

WIFE'S FATHER _____ WIFE'S MOTHER _____

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____

SEX	CHILDREN	WHEN BORN			TOWN
	List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth. Given Names SURNAME	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	
M					
F					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					

SOURCES OF INFORMATION _____

**EPHRAIM AND NANCY
ELIZABETH BETHERS SMITH**



Ephraim Smith was born in September, 1833, in Tennessee, son of Richard and Diana Bragtal.

He married Nancy Elizabeth Bethers on September 28, 1852, and they were parents of 12 children.

Ephraim died on December 28, 1898.

Nancy died on September 4, 1931.

She was a daughter of Zadock S. and Sarah Collins Bethers. She moved to Council Bluffs and was there six years before leaving for Utah in the fall of 1852 with her parents in the Joseph Cuthouse company.

Sarah Collins Bethers, the mother, was a weaver, so she brought her spinning wheel and looms, also wool, yarn and thread. Sarah and her daughters, Mary Jane and Nancy Elizabeth, carded the wool, spun thread and wove cloth from which clothing for all the family was made. Pioneers around St. George planted cotton and flax from seed they brought with them, and they sent some of these products to the weavers in Heber to be used in weaving cloth.

Nancy's sister, Mary Jane, and Asa B.

Husband _____ Ephraim

Wife _____ Nancy

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ESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING SHEET

ABOVE TO HUSBAND _____ RELATION OF ABOVE TO WIFE _____

York were married on her (Nancy's) wedding day, at Provo, by James E. Snow.

Ephraim's parents crossed the plains to Utah in 1850. His mother walked the entire distance, because she was afraid of buffalo stampeding through the wagon trains.

In 1860, Ephraim and Nancy, with their family, moved to Heber City, where they built a log cabin and later a large cabin used as a fort to protect women and children. Indians were very bad. They stole cattle and horses and then brought them back, demanding money for them. They stole and returned one of Ephraim's horses five times. The last time he refused to give them money.

This condition finally became intolerable, so the matter was taken up with Brigham Young by Ephraim Smith, who stated that it was absolutely necessary that something be done to stop this depredation. A meeting between the whites and Indians was called. Chief Tabby and some of his braves came in and camped at Ephraim's place. Nancy and other women cooked for them.

At the meeting the Indians were told that if they did not stop stealing, the settlers would have to call out the soldiers and the Indians would be killed. The Indians agreed not to steal any more and the "peace pipe" was passed to all present.

Ephraim had the first and only tannery in Heber. He learned his trade in Tennessee before coming to Utah. He stripped bark from oak trees in the canyons near Heber and hauled to the tannery. He used the Hopper mill to grind the bark, the first mill used to grind flour for the Smiths and others and was the only flour mill for some time. Mr. Smith employed five men at his tannery, making harnesses and shoes and mending shoes. He also made fiddles and violins.

When the Salt Lake Temple was started he sent a team to help in the work and he hauled sandstone rock from Heber for the foundation. He used a spirit level to level a canal which brought water from Provo River into the valley for irrigation purposes.

They were the parents of 12 children: David Ephraim, Hetty Esther Ann, Millie Jane, Joseph Marion, William Albert, James Andrew, Sarah Dinah, Thomas Edward,

ATION SHEETS FOR FILING ONLY

YES ☐ NO ☐

ED TO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

LDS ORDINANCE DATA

D (Date)	ENDOWED (Date)	SEALED (Date and Temple) WIFE TO HUSBAND

Y EXPLANATIONS _____